THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY;" FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME X[illegible] CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 1, 1841. NUMBER 40.

[illegible] Editor.

[illegible]

AGENTS.

[illegible] Mecklenburg, N. C. [illegible]

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

[illegible]	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	For July, 1841.
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	Full 3 [illegible] 8 aft'n.
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	Last 11 [illegible] 4 aft'n.
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	New 18 [illegible] 10 morn.
Wednesday	4	[illegible]	First 25 [illegible] 64 morn.

The Annual Examination

Of the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will commence at the Presbyterian [illegible], on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. [illegible] Parents and Guardians and other friends [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend.

S. D. [illegible] HUTCHISON, Principal.

[illegible] New York [illegible]

June 28, 1841. [illegible]

Important Sale.

[illegible] of a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, in the case [illegible] Wilson et al. vs. Wm. Davidson et al., [illegible] expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 12th day of July [illegible] property of said Davidson, viz:

Between 50 and 60 Valuable
NEGROES,

[illegible] Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

Corner Lot and Improvements,



[illegible] in the Town of Charlotte,—One tract of Land in the vicinity of [illegible] an interest in the [illegible] Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on [illegible] Creek, together with

Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds,

and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Adm'r of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. [illegible] BLACKWOOD,
JAS. W. OSBORNE, } Trustees.

Charlotte, June 18, 1841. [illegible]

NOTICE.





WILL be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th of July next, to the highest bidder, the Plantation whereof Sarah Haynes, dec'd, [illegible] on Paw Creek and containing 213 [illegible] buildings are on the Plantation.—Terms made known on the day of sale: Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID C. HAYNES,
Surviving Executor.

June 23, 1841. [illegible]



MARTIN RODDY,
CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, [illegible] WINES, FRESH TEAS, CORDIALS, &c. &c., consisting of

FRENCH BRANDY. { Fine Old Cognac and Champaigne, of the most favorite brands.

HOLLAND GIN. { "Bear Glass," "Grape," "Pine Apple," and "Swan" Imported direct.

WINES. { [illegible] Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily and Malaga.

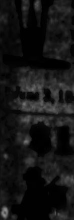
TEAS. { Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Powchong, &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale.
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Cordials, Syrups, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

June 28, 1841. 144

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

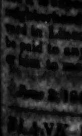


THOSE subject to do Military Duty in the Town Beat, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for the purpose of drill and the election of Officers for said Town Company.

By order of
[illegible] W. ALEXANDER, Colonel.

June 3, 1841. [illegible]

$10 Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of April last, a negro man named [illegible] about [illegible] years of age, [illegible] feet high. He belongs to the estate of [illegible] W. Davidson, dec'd, and has a wife at Dr. J. H. Gibbon's, and it is supposed that he is lurking about in that neighborhood or the neighborhood of Col. [illegible] in Lincoln county. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me.

[illegible] DAVIDSON.

June 3, 1841. [illegible]

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 36tf

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 36tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.
THOS. TROTTER



STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House," and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN DAVIES AND SON,)
106 William street, corner of John-street, two doors above their old stand,
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchants to their stock, where they will find articles of every quality and price in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in showing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants', of cloth, seal[illegible], silk, velvet, merino, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks

Of satin, velvet, bombazin, [illegible], &c.; plain, trimmed with bows, with bosoms plaited, &c. Parisian Stocks, a very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, an entire new style—to which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

Shirts

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain plaited, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. Oiled Silk, medicated.

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments.

Lambs' wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hoskin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description.—We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Fronts, Satins, Bombazins, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

☞It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,
106 William street, corner of John,
May 31, 1841. 3m New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, 1841.

Joseph Reed
vs. } Original Attachment.
Samuel Lowrie.

Levied on a negro man named Cesar and a tract of land adjoining the lands of Patrick Johnston, Milum McGaughey and others, containing about 340 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said Samuel Lowrie to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment [illegible] and the property levied on [illegible] to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Emly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

May 10, 1841. Printer's fee [illegible] 138.

NEW FIRM.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON



TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 54tf

A CARD.



DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

The Farmers' Advocate.
PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure: in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Browntown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in promoting and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all political contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. P. RICHARDS.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber offers [illegible] valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

To the Public.

I DO hereby give notice, that no person whatsoever, except Peter Adams, Esq., of Greensboro', N. C., is authorized to make any contracts for me, or transact business of any description, without a written order from the subscriber.

A. BENCINI.

Salisbury, June 12, 1841. t40

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, 1841.

Catharine Pahel
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
George Pahel.

IN this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that George Pahel, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore, Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Charlotte Journal printed in Charlotte, that the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law, for Cabarrus county, on the 3d Monday in August, 1841, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at Office, this 31st day of May, 1841.

A. J. SHANKLE, Clerk.

June 3, 1841. Price adv. $10. 3m

INFORMATION WANTED, of Isaac Garner of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for NOTES made payable to the subscriber, as administrator of Daniel [illegible] Walker, dec'd, as they have been purloined from his possession by some one, supposed to be one of his own negroes; and those persons who gave the notes to administrator of said deceased, are notified not to pay them to any body but himself.

CLARK WEDDINGTON.

June 3, 1841. [illegible]

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale, at this Office, a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of an Address delivered by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, during the sitting of the Baptist Triennial Convention in Baltimore. The Bible cause was before the body, and Mr. Cone was urging the importance of union in all works of benevolence designed for the diffusion of Christian knowledge and the amelioration of the human family:—*Raleigh Register.*

"To the successful prosecution of this enterprise union *is indispensable.* Do soldiers, and politicians, and men of the world, know the importance of this principle, in their various spheres of action? God forbid that they should continue to be wiser in their generation, *than the children of light are in theirs.* In coming to this house to-day, my heart was deeply affected, while I leaned upon the arm of a brother and gazed upon the Calvert street monument, erected to the memory of the brave men who fell at the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. The first names which my eyes rested upon were McComas and Wells; and in an instant, the scenes of that memorable day were present. We belonged to the battalion of Sharp Shootees, and were stationed in the edge of a wood, some 5 or 6 miles from the Point; when one of the Videts riding to head quarters delivered the stirring news that the British were landing below us. The General immediately sent one of his aids along the lines for two hundred volunteers, including forty Sharp Shooters, to feel the pulse of the enemy. As they stepped out, one after another, Wells said to me, I am this day 21 years old—just out of my apprenticeship; I know I shall be shot, but I'll go with you—live or die. We advanced rapidly to ascertain the position of the invaders, and were soon upon them; swift flew the leaden messengers, and one of the first was sent to poor Wells; it passed through his head, and he faintly exclaimed, *I am a dead man.* Oh never shall I forget the sound of his voice as he uttered the words, nor the expression of his glassy eye, as he looked up in my face—fell across my feet, and expired.

"My brethren, shall men thus devote themselves to their country, and follow their leader, whether to live or die, and shall we not manifest equal devotion to the cause of the great Captain of our Salvation? Do we talk of *union?*

"Baltimoreans! participators in the scenes of Sept. 1814, preach to American Baptists, I beseech you *on the nature and necessity of union.* Remember the bombardment of Fort McHenry, as from the hilltop we watched the range of each successive shell, and as it exploded, groaned inwardly as though it were the death-knell of some brother in arms; remember, that full ten thousand men were at the same moment pressing with hostile feet our native soil and already within a few miles of this devoted city; remember, that as we prepared to meet them, how every avenue for miles around was crowded with women and children flying for safety; *then,* when we saw the troops from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania coming to our aid, did we ask "From what States do they come?" Did we pause to discuss domestic institutions or local prejudices? No! the stars and stripes upon their floating banner bespoke a common country and cause; and to preserve the bold American Eagle from the British Lion's paws, was the ardent, the common purpose of every patriotic heart. We heard the immortal Washington, the father of his country, though dead, yet speaking—*United we stand, divided we fall;* and shoulder to shoulder we breasted the storm of war. And shall we not much rather *be united* in wielding the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; in obeying the commandment of Him who *came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them?*"

Black Spot on the Sun.—A black spot upon the Sun's disk, larger than a star of the first magnitude, is plainly visible to the naked eye, by looking through a piece of smoked glass. It is upon the western or northwestern side, about one quarter of the distance from the centre to the periphery, and must be several thousand miles in diameter. It is to be hoped that some of our astronomers will watch its course and progress, and thereby learn the period of the Sun's revolution on its axis, and the inclination of its axis to the plain of the earth's orbit. That this phenomenon may have an influence upon the temperature of our atmosphere is not improbable, when we compare the season thus far with the cold summer of 1816, when a similar phenomenon was observed. The abstraction of a column of rays of a few thousand miles in diameter, for the space of six or eight months only, will certainly be no mean fraction of our ordinary supply.—*New York Express.*

A strange place to die.—The coroner of the county (says the Vicksburg Whig,) yesterday morning held an inquest over the dead body of a man found on the roof of Prentiss & Dawson's three story brick row on Levee street. He had evidently been dead some weeks, and his body was horribly mutilated by the birds. Who or what he was is not known. How he got on the roof no one can tell. The most probable surmise we have yet heard is, that he was laboring under some bodily disease, and was also deranged; and ascended from story to story until he found his way to the roof; that there he probably had a fit, and sank down to rise no more.

Report of the Navy Department.

Navy Department May 31, 1841.

SIR: The appropriations made at the last session of Congress will be found amply sufficient to cover the expenditures for the current year, under the several heads of appropriation, unless it should become necessary or be deemed proper to assume another and larger basis of operations than that on which the estimates from the Department were founded.

The state of the navy pension fund will require the immediate action of Congress. Under the operation of the act entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required, for the payment of navy pensioners, on the 1st of July next, the sum of $68,706 60; and, on the 1st of January, 1842, the further sum of $69,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions, which will probably be allowed between July next and the 1st of January, making in the whole $163,706 05. To meet these payments, there is within the control of the Department the sum of $28,040; leaving a deficiency of $139,666 06, which the public faith requires should be promptly supplied.

The sudden return of the Brandywine seems to require some explanation. From the despatches sent to the Department by Captain Bolton, of that ship, it appears that the great excitement prevailing in England in the early part of March last, induced our minister at that court to address a communication to Commodore Hull, the officer commanding the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, the result of which was that the squadron, then lying at Mahon, left the station with a view to get out of that sea, ascertain the true state of things between the United States and Great Britain, and either resume their station or return home according to the result. The Brandywine, out sailing the Commodore, and Captain Bolton having received no information on his voyage deemed satisfactory by him, he returned to the United States.

Though it is presumed Congress will scarcely be willing to give attention to general matters unconnected with the objects for which the extraordinary session of that body was convoked, yet the recent events induce me to bring to your notice, with a view to the action of Congress, two subjects as worthy of present consideration. The first is the establishment of a home squadron. While squadrons are maintained in various parts of the world for the preservation of our commerce, our own shores have been left without any adequate protection. Had a war with Great Britain been the result, as was at one time generally feared, of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that Power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad, but a naval force, comparitively small, might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag, without suitable means of resistance or immediate retaliation being at the command of the Government. To guard against such a result—to be ever ready to repel or promptly to chastise aggressions upon our own shores, it is necessary that a powerful squadron should be kept afloat at home. This measure is recommended by other considerations.—There is no situation in which greater skill or seamanship can be exercised and acquired than on the coast of the United States; and in no service would our officers and seamen become more thoroughly initiated in all that is necessary for the national defence and glory. In that service, aided by the coast survey now in progress, a thorough acquaintance would be gained with our own seacoast, extensive and hitherto but imperfectly known—the various ports would be visited—the bays, inlets, and harbors carefully examined—the uses to which each could be made available during war, either for escape, defence, or annoyance, be ascertained, and the confidence resulting from perfect knowledge would give to us, what we ought surely to possess, a decided advantage over an enemy on our own shores. Should it be thought desirable that such a squadron be put in commission immediately and kept constantly on duty, an additional appropriation may be necessary; for the amount of which, as well as the force deemed proper to be employed, I beg to refer to the accompanying report on the subject, prepared under my direction, by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The attention of Congress has been heretofore earnestly invited to the state of our ordnance and ordnance stores, and I deem it worthy of immediate consideration. A sufficient supply of suitable arms and munitions of war is indispensable to the successful operation of the bravest officers and men; and it cannot, from the nature of the case, be provided upon a sudden emergency. Sailors may be hastily collected from our commercial marine, ships may be purchased, but ordnance cannot be supplied on such an emergency, nor can some of the materials for the preparation of ammunition be procured except by purchase or manufacture.—Hence the ordnance should, by a timely foresight, be provided in advance, and the materials be secured, from which a supply of ammunition can be speedily prepared.—The accompanying report from the Board of Navy Commissioners shows the amount of expenditure which will be required under this head. Should the object be deemed of such importance and urgency as to require the immediate attention of Congress, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of one-third of the estimated amount be now made.

The opinion seems to be [illegible] general, as well in the [illegible] as in the nation at large, that a thorough reorganization of the Navy is demanded by considerations connected with the defence and honor of the country, and in this opinion I heartily concur. Yet I am fully aware that any plan for the purpose should be the result of the most careful deliberation, and that it would be at once unwise and injurious to submit to Congress and the country any proposed arrangements which should be liable to the charge of haste and inconsideration. Deeply sensible, therefore, at once of the importance and difficulty of the measure, I have taken proper steps to collect and avail myself of all the results of experience and observation from those whose opportunities have afforded the means of knowledge, and their intelligence the ability to use them profitably, and I entertain the hope of being able, before the next regular meeting of Congress, to submit for your consideration a comprehensive and well-digested system of reform in the branch of the public service committed to my charge.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BADGER.

The President of the United States.

From the Post Master General.

Post Office Department, May 29, 1841.

Sir: The arrangement of business at, and the manner of returns to, the General Post Office, forbid a detailed report of its operations at the approaching session of Congress. I have, however, felt it my duty, at this time, to call public attention to the present state of its finances, so far as I have yet been able to learn their condition.

When first entering upon my official duties, my attention was forced to the constant demands for payment beyond the ability of the Department to discharge; and with a view to ascertain, as nearly as might be, its undisputed liabilities and probable means, on the 27th day of March last a letter was addressed to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, requesting from him information on these subjects. A copy of which letter, marked A, is herewith submitted. Such statements have not been furnished, for reasons clearly set forth in a letter from the Auditor, dated the 25th day of May instant; of which a copy is hereto appended, marked B.

It was also important to learn, without delay, what were the pressing liabilities and what the active funds of the Department.—For this purpose, directions were given to the chief clerk to state the amount due to contractors anterior to and for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1840, so far as they had been reported by the Auditor, and also the amount in deposite, subject to draft, for the discharge of such arrearages. His report is herewith submitted, marked C.

By an examination of that statement, it will be seen that there was due and unpaid to contractors, of ascertained balances, on the first day of January last, the sum of *four hundred and forty seven thousand and seventy nine dollars* ($447,079,) a considerable portion of which has been paid from the revenues of the quarter ending on the 31st March. A report from the Auditor upon all the outstanding contracts will undoubtedly increase this amount of indebtedness to a total exceeding *half a million of dollars*. In addition to which, heavy demands are frequently made on the Department upon unliquidated claims. Of such demands, no notice can be taken at this time, nor is it proper that an opinion as to their justice should be now expressed.

Under these circumstances, two questions naturally present themselves: How is the Department to be sustained under its present embarrassments? and, What are its financial hopes for the future?

As no estimates, upon which can be based an answer to the first inquiry, can be presented until a full statement of the balances due from postmasters shall have been reported by the Auditor, it is passed, with the single remark, that, although it can hardly be doubted that a large aggregate sum will be found due, it is to be feared that, from the small amount of most of such separate balances, scattered throughout this widespread nation, the want of responsibility in many of these officers and many of their securities, and the lapse of time since these balances accrued, but an inconsiderable part of the amount actually due will ever be received. It therefore remains for Congress to determine whether the amount now due to contractors shall be paid from the National Treasury, or whether this Department shall struggle on with its present embarrassments, consuming its daily accruing revenues in the partial payment of old debts, and still leaving balances which it has not the ability to discharge.

Notwithstanding the heavy increased expenditure consequent upon the act of 7th July, 1838, and although, instead of the supposed gradual increase of revenue, the receipts for the quarter ending 31st March last, present, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year before, a diminution of more than *six per cent.* still the Department would probably find sufficient relief in its future operation from the decrease of prices which, it may be calculated, will be hereafter demanded upon most of the routes, were it not for the continually increasing exactions in other branches of the service.

To present this subject in its most intelligible form, the First Assistant Postmaster General has prepared a tabular view of recent proposals, that comparison may be made between the amount of present bids and the sums now paid for mail service upon the same routes. This table is hereto annexed, marked D.

On an examination of this statement, it will be seen that, in some cases, the amount demanded by railroad companies for transportation of the mails, is more than *two hundred per cent.* higher than is paid for coach service, upon roads forming connecting links between different railroad companies upon the same main route, and that too where the night service upon the railroads is less than that performed in coaches. Such demands demand more consideration from the fact, that, whilst at the recent lettings in New York and in the six Eastern States, the accepted service by coaches and other modes of conveyance has been several at an average saving of twenty five per cent. upon the contracts of 1837, there are but few instances where the demands of incorporated companies have not been increased, in such manner as imposed upon me the necessity of suspending the contracts. Nor is the enhancement demanded for mail transportation upon railroads the only manner in which these incorporations affect the revenue of this Department. The facilities secured by this mode of conveyance for sending letters by private hands, very seriously diminish the receipts of the offices upon these routes. A single illustration will establish this assertion.

Boston is one of the most important points of railroad concentration in the Union. Its business prosperity is proverbial; and yet in that city the quarter ending 31st March last, shows, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year before a decrease in postage receipts of *three thousand one hundred and ninety five dollars*—being double the amount of diminution to be found, within the same time, in any other post office in the nation, with the single exception of Philadelphia, which is another great *terminus* of railroad communication.

These facts are presented in no spirit of unkindness towards those to whose management these incorporations are intrusted, but that I have considered it due to our whole people to refer to this subject, as one which will ere long call for national and State legislation, unless a corrective be sooner applied by public opinion.

A considerable saving will be found in the curtailment of service generally, directed by my immediate predecessor, in limiting the transportation of the mails to six trips a week upon most of the routes throughout the nation. The embarrassed condition of the finances of the Department, if it was to remain unaided by Government, clearly indicated the propriety of some reduction of service, and the religious sense of the community, will certainly approve the feeling, that selects the Sabbath as the day on which that service should not be performed. Yet it cannot be denied that this order has borne heavily upon contractors, and in many instances causes great derangement in the transportation of the mails.

Whilst in some sections of our country, this alteration has not only received a cheerful acquiescence, but is warmly approved, there has been great general complaint of its operation, and daily appeals for the old facilities are pressed upon the Department. Without entering upon this subject at large, it is sufficient for my present purpose to state that, as this order purports to have been given to reduce the expenses of the Department, and to aid in bringing them within its receipts, a return to the former service, at this time, might well be considered as a declaration of my confidence in its ability to sustain the expenditure necessary for such restoration. I have herefore felt it imperative upon me, to adhere to this order of curtailment.

The building now being erected for the General Post Office, is so far advanced as to give assurance, that it can be completed before the session of Congress in December. This is much to be desired, not only for the convenience of the transaction of business, but that the public property may be kept in security. Such means as are within my power are continually employed, to protect the present building from fire, but in its exposed condition, the danger of destruction to the books and papers of the office, is a source of constant anxiety.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS GRANGER.

To the President *of the United States.*

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

During the Administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, their adherents thought that the turning *out* Whigs from office, and turning *in* "Democrats" was the very thing. Now, they demur exceedingly to the practice. The following epigram is to the point:

"Whatever is, is right," said Pope,
So said a Politician;
But when his fate required a rope,
He varied his position.
I ask if still he held it good?
"Why no," he sternly cried,
"Good texts are only understood
By being well applied."—*Raleigh Reg.*

Who wants a Cheap Home?—We learn from the Southern Shield that the Legislature of Arkansas have passed a law offering great inducements to those disposed to emigrate. "It is well known," says the Shield, "that a large district of country, embracing some of the best bodies of land in the State, was many years since set apart for Military Bounty Lands. The owners are in most cases, dead, or scattered through the distant States. The land has been neglected, and either sold or struck off to the State for the non-payment of taxes—and at this time the State holds some of the best land in the counties of Philips, Monroe, St. Francis, Poinsett, Green, Jackson, Independence, Arkansas, Pulaski, White, Conway, Izard, and Lawrence; which, by the law referred to, is offered as donations to *actual settlers*, free from all charge. Each settler can, by going to the Auditor's office, select a tract of land, not more than one quarter section, and by a settlement thereon secure himself a home."—*Memphis Appeal.*

Yankee Clocks.—It happens very seldom that a full-blooded yankee—a lineal descendant of the pilgrim fathers—is found guilty of breaking the laws of the country. But then they do have such queer ways of *getting around* them. The sapient lawyers of Missouri have placed severe restrictions on the *selling* of yankee clocks, so severe indeed as to almost amount to a prohibition. The yankees of course ceased to *sell* when the trade became unprofitable, and they were too conscientious to break the laws. But they have found a new mode of getting rid of the *surplus* produce of their ingenuity and industry. We have now among us two admirable specimens of the yankee nation, who are *leasing clocks for ninety-nine years.* They say that their clocks "are going off like hot cakes."—*Hannibal Jour.*

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c. of which Mr. Clay of Kentucky, is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate yesterday:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engrafting upon it such restrictions, guaranties, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government.— The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputations of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposite.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surplus previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and available seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposites, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank to receive loans or accommodations in any form.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia.— This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposite would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest of the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependant not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and [illegible] aspect.

Entertaining these [illegible] views, the committee are [illegible] of opinion that [illegible] bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependant for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestable.

It will give the People a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payment by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Philadelphia Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demands that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies!

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They subjoin that wherever, in this report, the committee was mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A nephew of the veritable Alexander Selkirk, the original of the celebrated Robinson Crusoe, is living at Canaan Mills, near Edinburg, in rather indigent circumstances.

New Candidate.—The Hon. Roger B. Taney, is proposed in a Philadelphia paper, as a candidate for the Presidency.

EYES TO THE BLIND.

We insert the subjoined Note with pleasure, and we hope our brethren of the Press will [illegible] do likewise, for the sake of [illegible]. Dr. Beckwith [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Gales: [illegible] I came to the City [illegible] [illegible] on the 1st of the month, Dr. B. [illegible] other eye, in presence of [illegible] and Smith.

The operation [illegible] and was attended with less pain than [illegible] the arm. Neither pain nor inflammation [illegible] followed, and with this eye [illegible] I can read and recognize the faces of my [illegible]. In a few days, I shall return to my [illegible] Cabarrus county. I make this [illegible] in a spirit of thankfulness to that Being whose goodness and mercy have followed me all my days, and with the hope that my example and good fortune, may afford encouragement to others.

Your friend, JOHN PHIFER.

—*Raleigh Register.*

"What benefit is the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to the Farmer?"

We have frequently had this question put to us by the enemies of the road, [illegible] that they wished information, but by way of introducing that stale and old argument of theirs, which facts have long ago refuted, "that this Road benefitted none but the merchants and citizens of Raleigh." We are enabled by a statement of the President of the Company to give our farmers some idea of the injustice done to the Road by these enemies, and to demonstrate [illegible] fully to them its vast importance and general utility. During the month of April there were transported to Petersburg, [illegible] *thousand two hundred hogsheads of Tobacco! three hundred and thirty-six bales of Cotton!!* besides a great variety of other articles. The Tobacco and Cotton weighing one million five hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-two pounds. There were also transported outward, during the same time, Salt, Iron, Molasses, and other Merchandise of various descriptions, amounting in weight to one million one hundred and fifteen thousand and four hundred and thirty-five pounds—forming an aggregate of *two million six hundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and seventeen pounds!*

We believe the price of waggonage from this City to Petersburg has never been less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, and generally above that sum. We also understand that seventy-five cents is about the lowest price for hauling from Gaston to Petersburg. Taking it for granted, therefore, that one dollar per hundred would be a fair average for the whole line, the above mentioned produce and merchandise would cost to haul it in wagons to Petersburg, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars seventeen cents. Taking also the average rate of the Rail Road charges, fifty-five cents per hundred, it would cost fourteen thousand seven hundred and six dollars fifty-four cents. Difference in favor of the Rail Road, *twelve thousand thirty two dollars and sixty three cents*, which is saved to the community in a *single month*!!

After this who will have the hardihood to question the advantage of the Gaston Road to the *Farmer* as well as the Merchant?—*Raleigh Standard.*

There is now wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of Rail Road from *Maine to North Carolina*—24 miles of which is between *Hartford and Springfield* and fifty miles from *New Haven ford to the State Line of New York*, making an entire line from Buffalo on the west and Portland on the east to the city of Washington—in length of over 1000 miles! when this is completed, we have an iron line from the east to the west, north to south and south-west, of continued lines with the exception of about 50 miles from Washington to Fredericksburg, Va., of nearly 2000 miles.—*Hartford Courant.*

Silk.—If it requires a quarter of an acre of land (says the Cleveland Herald) to produce wheat sufficient for one barrel of flour worth five dollars, the same extent of land appropriated to the culture of silk might and should produce ten pounds of silk worth sixty dollars. The transportation of a pound of silk worth six dollars will cost no more than a pound of flour worth less than three cents. The cultivation of an acre of mulberry trees need not exceed double the expense of a corn crop. But if our estimate be too large by half, the product would yield a much better return than any other crop.

It is said that a Miss Charlotte Mitchell of Georgia, appeared on her wedding-day, dressed entirely in silk of her own manufactory—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee.— Girls, do you hear that. Such a girl would be worth more to a young man just starting into the world, than a thousand dollar farm, and a half a dozen pianos to boot, says a thoughtful cotemporary.—*Urbana Citizen.*

Hard on the Doctor.—A celebrated physician boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient!"

Late from Europe.

The Columbia steamer arrived at Boston on the 16th ultimo, having made her trip, including the stop at Halifax, in 12 days and 10 hours.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the renewal of hostilities by the [illegible]. The forts of the Bogue have been captured [illegible] to account that Canton [illegible]. The rumor [illegible] the European [illegible] of Canton. The [illegible] of China [illegible] a resolute [illegible] and had disgraced his [illegible].

The debate in the House of Commons, on Sir Robert Peel's motion, that Ministers did not possess the confidence of the country, was undecided at the last date. The House adjourned over from Saturday, [illegible] May to Wednesday, 2d June, when the debate was resumed, and was still in progress.

The cotton market continues dull. Sales only about [illegible] bales a day, and large arrivals so that the stock has accumulated to [illegible] bales, against 387,000 at same date last year. The prices were feebly maintained. On the other hand, stocks in the hands of spinners were as low as could be, and the falling off in the imports was [illegible]. Trade and manufactures in a very depressed condition.

Concerning the early history of the National Bank question in this Government, we have an anecdote, from undoubted authority, which appears to us of too much interest to be withheld from our readers. We do not know that a more fit occasion will occur for offering it, as follows:

After the bill for the establishment of the old Bank of the United States had passed both Houses of Congress, in 1791, and had been laid before President Washington for his signature, it became a matter of [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, (Gen. Hamilton,) that the President should have held the bill in suspense until the ten days limited by the Constitution had almost expired. Calling upon the President in the ordinary course of his official duty, the latter put into the hands of General Hamilton the Opinions of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph on the subject of the bank bill, and requested him to examine and answer them. Gen. Hamilton took the papers, read them, reflected on the subject, went to see Mr. Lewis, the "great black-letter lawyer" of Philadelphia at that day. They walked together in Mr. Lewis's garden, Hamilton explaining his views as to the law of incorporation, which Lewis confirmed. Gen. Hamilton returned home in the evening, and retired to bed, giving directions to be called at 12 o'clock at night, and that strong coffee should then be ready for him. This was done. He went to work and finished the Opinion at [illegible], and when it was copied, took it to the President. The next day Washington, when he saw Gen. Hamilton, taking his hand in both of his, said: "I thank you, my dear sir, for your Opinion; it is conclusive and has relieved me from much embarrassment. I have signed the bill." —*Nat. Intel.*

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.

In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England, Cabbage, Carrot, Turnip, or other edible root; and it has been noted that even Queen Catharine herself could not command a Salad for dinner, until the King brought over a Gardener from the Netherlands.—About the same time, the Artichoke, the Apricot, the damask Rose, made their first appearance in England. It was in the year 1563 that knives were first made in England. Watches were brought there from Germany, anno 1577. About the year 1580 Coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her Chamberlain. A Saw-mill was erected near London, anno 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politics, even in that late age! —*Ral. Reg.*

Indian Corn.—We gather from the returns made by the Marshals by whom the late census was taken, that there was produced in North Carolina, during the last year, six millions and eight hundred thousand barrels of Indian corn; this quantity of this most useful and necessary article of consumption, at the present average prices, is worth thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars. The state of North Carolina, according to these returns, was second to no State in the Union in the production of this valuable breadstuff, save Tennessee; the latter State, her daughter, exceeded her by eight millions of bushels. If we do not surpass our sister States in the magnificence of our improvements, the ostentation of our manners, and the style of our living, we fare well and are out of debt—and that's saying a good deal.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Loco Focos appear to have abandoned all idea of running Mr. Van Buren again. Parson Fisk has nominated Capt. Partridge, of Vermont, some of the Locos in the interior of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr. Buchanan, and others in Philadelphia have unfurled the flag of Commodore Stewart, (*old Ironsides.*) The latter has responded to his nomination in a long letter, in which he says, the office is one, neither to be sought nor shunned. Capt. Partridge and Mr. Buchanan have not yet acknowledged their nomination.

A letter from Washington to the U. S. Gazette says:

"Since the restoration of M. St. Clair Clarke to the Clerkship of the House, there have been other restorations of the proscribed clerks. Dunk now fills his old station of chief clerk, and Dr. Patterson, after an absence of twelve years, comes back to his old station. This looks like [illegible] in this city, [illegible] the triumph of principle over corruption."

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 1, 1841.

We are authorized to announce B. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April 1, 1841.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

April 20, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE, as a Candidate for the office of County Surveyor. Election July Court.

June 16, 1841.

☞ Owing to the absence of the Editor, the Journal, this week, contains but little original matter.

☞ The Annual Commencement of the Collegiate year, and its Exercises, will take place on the 28th instant, at Davidson College.

☞ See Mr. Clay's report on the proposed Bank of the United States.

TRICKERY.

The loco foco papers are teeming with accounts of Abolitionism, treachery, &c. Not much penetration is requisite to perceive the cause of all this humbuggery.—Most of our readers recollect that the House of Representatives, in its organization, was impeded by the motion introduced by J. Q. Adams, to rescind the 21st rule of the House, which prohibited the reception of Abolition petitions. Several days were consumed and at last it was rescinded upon the ground that it interfered with the "right of petition," which is guaranteed to all by the Constitution. When the vote was taken upon its adoption, Mr. Ingersol of Pennsylvania, voted with the majority: some time after, he moved that the House reconsider the vote upon this motion; according to the usage of the House, when a member votes for a measure he has a right to move for a reconsideration. To create some political capital for the broken down and ruined Van Buren party, Ingersoll voted for the rescinding of the vote of the House. In the execution of this scheme of the locos, to scatter the seeds of dissention among the Whigs, Ingersol proposes a reconsideration of the previous vote. The great mass of members did not like to consume the time of the House in debating upon this subject when such weighty matters as those which induced a call of the extra session were before them.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

Whilst the press of the country, in the exercise of its true prerogative, is speaking aloud and very justly rebuking, the miserable squabbling that has characterized the Extra Session of Congress, to the detriment of the public business and the postponement of the objects for which Congress was called, the question very naturally comes up, upon whom shall the responsibility of all this anarchy in the National Legislature rest? Let the People ask their Representatives what they have done the three expired weeks of the Session, and *all*, yes all they have to point to is *one* bill—and that of a character not requiring one hour's time to mature and carry through all its parliamentary readings—the bill appropriating one year's salary to the family of the late lamented President. Shame! shame!! upon the authors of this wanton waste of time—this disgrace brought upon the American People by their own Representatives. We trust in heaven the just retribution of an insulted constituency will fall upon the heads of those who have caused this confusion and delay, and it requires no acute or attentive reader to mark the perpetrators of the deed. Who, then, are responsible for this grievous evil? A casual reference to the proceedings of the House, and to the list of *Yeas* and *Nays*, and the workings of the demons of Loco Focoism are seen in every movement.—Left in a powerless minority, their scheme has been to throw every obstacle in the way of a speedy dispatch of the public business—to vote for any proposition, however flagitious, which afforded a gleaming hope of obstructing action, and by a coalition of incongruous elements has the end been attained. But to the history of the case. The whole difficulty has grown out of Mr. Adams's motion to exclude the 21st rule prohibiting the reception of Abolition petitions. This motion, after several days debate, prevailed by a vote of 112 to 104, and the question thus settled, the other rules adopted, and the Standing Committees appointed, the hope was entertained that the House would proceed to business. At once the Locos are in a dilemma. Dispatch, like Macbeth's dagger, haunted their vision. Something must be done to thwart the wise course of the House, and at last Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, the rankest tory in Congress, conceived the fiendish plan; and he, who had voted for Mr. Adams's motion, and thereby showed his true feeling towards the South, raises a reconsideration. [illegible] question was again taken, and Mr. Tory Ingersoll's motion defeated by 110 to 11[illegible]. On the second of these questions the Whig Party, with the exception of a few Southern gentlemen, who were entrapped in the snare, voted against reconsidering, and Tory Ingersoll was defeated in his unhallowed purposes. Here the matter ought to have rested. The agitators were not satisfied, however, with two successive decisions of the House, and the Loco Foco minority were too desperate and too eager to embarrass in every possible way, to let slip the opportunity of doing so. Accordingly, Mr. Fornance, another Loco, who had also voted for Mr. Adams's amendment, played the *hypocrite*, and "moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the rules of the last Congress with the exception of the 21st rule, thus again reviving this vexed question."

Once more, by these wily Loco gentry, the House is thrown into the maelstroom of an interminable Abolition debate. Monday week another vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of Fornance's motion to reconsider, by a majority of two out of two hundred and ten votes—the Locos going in solid column for it. Thus the Northern Locos, for party ends, shifted sides and voted for the restoration of a rule which they had just voted against. Can their treacherous purposes be mistaken? The motive for this conduct is too obvious. It evinces so clearly the anarchical designs of the Van Buren minority, to resort to every species of legislative trick to embarrass the proceedings, protract the discussion, and defeat the action of Congress upon the salutary measures which would be brought up, that we have no hesitation in holding them responsible for these wicked delays. Will not the nation expel them the councils of the country.—*Richmond Whig.*

An Incident.—The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette was in Washington a week or two ago, and mentions, that whilst in the Senate gallery, the resolutions providing that the chairs of the presiding officers of the two Houses be clothed in mourning and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in consequence of the death of President Harrison, came up for action, when a solitary "NO" was heard on the question of their passage.—"It was in the back part of the chamber, (says the Editor,) and every member looked back with a suddenness and expression of countenance which indicated surprise more strongly than language could do.—We did not learn who the Senator was that thus attracted unenviable attention, but we observed that he had not the courage to raise his voice on the subsequent readings of the resolutions."—*Fay. Obs.*

New York Custom House.—*Singular Developments.*—A letter from Messrs. Jeromus Johnson, A. B. Vanderpoel, and A. B. Mead, late Principal Appraisers in the New York Custom-house, to the Investigating Committee, reveals the remarkable fact that, during the former administration of that office, the business of appraising was taken out of their hands for the purpose of affixing higher valuations to goods than they (the proper officers in the case) would have affixed. So that, instead of fraud by the merchants, fraud and oppression had been systematically exercised *towards* the merchants by the superior officers of the customs, in connivance with foreign influence. The words of the letter are:

"That there were frauds by smuggling committed during the last term of Swartwout's incumbency, there cannot be a doubt; but these were brought about by collusion of officers of the customs with certain importers, and whether by under valuation or otherwise, the undersigned, not having seen the goods, are unable to say."—*National Intelligencer.*

Supreme Court.—Licences to practice Law in the County Courts of the State, have been obtained by the following gentlemen, in addition to those already announced, viz: J. Alexander Maultsby, of Columbus county; Nathaniel Beckwith, of Washington county; W. Whitfield, of Wayne county; James Palmer, of Bertie county; John Baxter, of Rutherford county; C. C. Battle, of Rocky Mount-Nash county; Edw. Pugh Jones, of Mecklenburg county, Va.; John Randolph, of Northampton county; John Kimberly, of Hertford county; Richard S. Donnell, of Newbern; Talcott Burr, Jr., of Wilmington, and William J. Baker, of Gates county.

And Griffith J. McRee, of Wilmington, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

OUR MINISTER IN FRANCE.

The New York Courier says.—"We speak advisedly when we say, that to the day of his death, Gen. Harrison placed implicit confidence in the ability, patriotism and personal friendship of Gen. Cass; and we may now be permitted to add, that aware of our close personal relations to Gen. Cass, immediately after his election to the Presidency in November last, Gen. Harrison made us the organ of communication with his old friend and companion in arms, which resulted in a determination to continue him in Paris."

During the course of Mr. Marshall's Speech in the House of Representatives last Thursday, on the Abolition business, he said:—

"If the vote be not reconsidered, and Abolition petitions be received at the bar of the House, he should move that they may be committed to a select Committee of Northern gentlemen, and that the gentleman from Massachusetts be placed at the head of the establishment. He (Mr. M.) wanted to try it as a question of history. There was something poetical in the idea; and the gentleman, we all knew, had his poetical hours.—There was something poetical in the idea, that the son of the man, whose [illegible] of shoulders had aided in laying the corner stone of that edifice which sheltered the liberties of an empire like this—[illegible] was to be [illegible] the people [illegible] the [illegible] was something poetical in the thought, that the son of the man who [illegible] should be the incendiary to light the flame for its destruction."

HON. HENRY CLAY.

It is said that this distinguished Statesman intends to retire from public life, at the close of the present Session of Congress—that is, if he succeeds in carrying through his great measure in relation to the Public Lands. He has so long been the Palinurus, on this important subject, and has steered it safely through so many difficulties, that he cannot think of abandoning his duties as helmsman, while there is either Scylla or Charybdis to threaten its safety. If the bill should pass at this Session, and we believe it will, it will identify his name and his memory, throughout all future time, with that beneficent measure. It will be his "*perennius aere.*" A noble monument! Which, whilst it guides the course of future legislation, shall perpetuate the remembrance of an Honest Statesman,

Who, born for the Universe, ne'er narrowed his mind,
And gave up to party, what was meant for mankind.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ex-Governor Dudley, passed through our town this week on his way to Washington, to join Gov. Morehead and Mr. Charles Manly, who constitute the Internal Improvement Board, &c. We learn that these gentlemen are on a trip of exploration of the swamp lands of the State on Pungo and Alligator rivers, which have been improved by the operations of the State in canalling, ditching, &c. These lands are now to be brought into market and the Governor represents the Pungo lands to be of surpassing fertility, and well worth the attention of our capitalists and agriculturists. The State has expended a very large amount of money in making them susceptible of cultivation, and with the great advantages of these improvements, little remains now for the purchasers to do, except to clear them and subject them to the plough. When the reaction takes place from the South-west, as it certainly will, and our citizens abate their desire to seek wealth at the expense of health, family ties, comfort, and all the enjoyments of civilized life, these swamp lands will produce a new era and feeling in our State, for they compare, both in fertility and easiness of access to market, with the best of the South-western lands. It is true we have not the same length of seasons here, but this advantage is overbalanced by the charms of the home of our family and youth, the society of our friends, the enjoyment of our accustomed comforts and habits, and last, though not least, by living in good old North Carolina.—*Newbern Spectator.*

RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

The People of the United States more than those of any other nation, are celebrated for their cheerful obedience to those salutary regulations of Government, which constitute its safety, and administer to their own happiness. No other nation on the globe, so exposed to the innovating and dangerous influence of foreigners preserves, so little impaired, its primitive regard for Law, Morality, and Religion, as the United States. On this subject, we often meet with paragraphs in foreign papers, highly honorable to the character of our citizens. We find the following in a late English Provincial paper:

"All the travellers whom we have ever read, express their astonishment at the respect which every American manifests for the laws of his country. In the most remote and wild situations, no one thinks of offering any resistance to the laws, any more than he would do in one of their most crowded Cities. However far party zeal, and even party rage, may be carried in that free country, the partizans of all parties always respect the laws."—*Raleigh Register.*

An incident in the House of Representatives.—When (says a correspondent of the U. S. Gazette) the six Jersey members came up to the Clerk's table, some symptoms of applause were heard in the gallery, which broke out into a much louder expression of approbation immediately after they had taken the oath, but which was instantly checked by the prompt action of the Speaker. It appears almost impossible for the people to keep their feelings within the bounds of decorum, whenever a recurrence is had to the outrage committed more than a year since, on the Broad Seal of that Gallant State, (which by the by on this occasion was *broad* enough, being, as the yankees might say, nearly as large as a good sized *pancake.*) The new Secretary of the State of New Jersey, having taken care, that if it was not respected this time, it should not be for want of size.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

In a debate which took place in the Legislature of Virginia, in the year 1821, on certain Resolutions introduced by a Mr. *Selden* (the Citation question) an advocate of the measure having stated that Mr. *Madison's* Resolutions of 1779 ought to be received as the political *Bible* of this country.

Mr. *Blackburn* said, he hoped the country had not yet arrived at such a state of moral turpitude and degradation, as to recognise any other standard of morals than that to be found in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; but if permitted, without presumption or profanity, he would say that, taking our political relations into view, there ought to be an eleventh commandment, in these words: "Thou shalt not, nor shall thy wife, thy son or thy daughter, thy man servant or thy maid servant, the stranger, or sojourner, within thy gates, *dare*, in any wise, to mention or hint at a *dissolution of the Union.*" And then, in a style peculiar to himself, went on to depict the *dangers and horrors* of a dissolution.—*Ral. Reg.*

Florida.—Maj. Childs has captured at Fort Pierce, Wild Cat and 15 of his warriors, and 3 negroes—who have all been shipped to New Orleans. Col. Worth is endeavoring to intercept Hallock Tustenuggee, who fled from Fort King on the Colonel's arrival there.

Rail Road Dividend.—The Petersburg Rail Road Company have just declared a Dividend of *Four per cent.*—*Raleigh Register.*

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Cincinnati, June 10.

The joint committee appointed by the people of this city, the City Council, and soldiers of the late war, to superintend the removal of the remains of the late President to North Bend, left here yesterday morning, by steamboat, for Washington. It will probably be absent, in the performance of its interesting but melancholy duty, about a month. It is composed of the following gentlemen, most of them old, intimate, and long cherished friends of the deceased President:

By the citizens.—Jacob Burnet, John C. Wright, John Reeves, Charles S. Clarkson, Lewis Whiteman, Andrew M'Alpin, and John C. Vaughan.

By the soldiers.—T. D. Carneal and Ambrose Dudley.

By the City Council.—Rufus Hodges, Edward Woodruff, and D. E. Powell.

On the arrival of the remains here, it is the intention of our citizens to pay their last respects to their departed friend previous to his interment, by a funeral procession and other appropriate ceremonies. After these, the body will be conveyed to North Bend, where it is to be buried on a beautiful elevation, which is distinguishable from the river some distance above and below. And here beneath the sod that his own hand had cultivated, and which will hereafter be watered by the tears of his pilgrim countrymen, will repose all that is earthly of him who in war was the People's unshrinking defender, and in peace their unfailing friend.—*Gazette.*

[This Committee has arrived at Washington. They addressed the President asking his co-operation, who has laid the subject before Congress.]

HIGH BIDDING.

The Charleston Mercury formally proposes to President Tyler, that, if he will abandon his party and principles and go over to the Locofocos, that Mr. Calhoun and his tail will go for him to the death for a second election. This is very tempting, certainly, as it will put Mr. Tyler's re-election beyond the reach of contingency! Nine votes certain, and the support of the "*Chivalry!*" What better guarantee could any man desire for an election to the Presidency? True, they have heretofore been drawbacks and infallible auguries of defeat to all to whom they were given: But the "*Crisis crop*" is more promising now than ever—and any man, for whom Mr. Calhoun could be induced to surrender his pretensions, must reap an abundant success. That Mr. Tyler should hesitate at so liberal an offer, excites our special wonder.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Ill-fated President.—On the investigation at the office of the British Consul as to the truth of certain rumors, that this ship was out of trim, overloaded, &c., when she took he departure—all which were disproved conclusively—the following statement was given, which seems to us to furnish altogether the most probable solution of that vessel's fate:—*N. Y. American.*

Capt. Cole, of the ship Orpheus, stated that he sailed in company with the President from New York, on the 11th March last—that he was in sight of her until the evening of the next day: when he last saw her she was rising on a tremendous sea, and appeared to be laboring and pitching very heavily. The Orpheus at the same time was also laboring very much, and shipped large quantities of water on deck. Captain Cole thinks the President must have been at this time also shipping heavy seas—that the fires were probably extinguished, rendering the vessel comparatively helpless. The storm was dreadful during the whole night; the wind shifted the next morning from N. E. to S. E., causing a still more tremendous sea, and the gale continued with unabated fury until midnight on the 13th. Captain Cole also stated that it was his further belief that the President did not survive the gale, but foundered, with all on board, before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March. In which opinion other nautical gentlemen present seemed fully to coincide!

☞ Mr. Whittlesey, the Post Office Auditor, reports that there are now at the commencement of this Administration, no less than *three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven* Post Masters, apparently indebted to the Government in sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands.—How much of this great amount will be ultimately lost?—and how many of these defaulters must be reformed upon this ground alone?—*Raleigh Register.*

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

The New York Standard, a decided Van Buren paper, says that the letter of Mr. Webster in reply to Mr. Fox "is one of the best specimens of diplomatic correspondence that has ever appeared from the Department of State, exact in its facts, luminous in its illustrations, cogent in its reasonings, and lofty in its tone." This a high but merited compliment from a political adversary.

People vs. Law.—The Louisiana Advertiser says: "A few weeks ago, the court was to sit in Helena, to grant judgments to the banks, which had sued extensively; but the people met, closed the door of the court-house, and refused to admit either judge, jury, or sheriff. The judge was about to hold the court in another building, but soon learned that the sheriff had resigned, and no court could be held."

Suit against Nicholas Biddle.—The Philadelphia Ledger of late date says:—"The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are William Rawle, Thomas I. Wharton and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that John Cadwallader, the regular Solicitor of the Bank declined participating in the action."—*Raleigh Register.*

Tennessee.—A gentleman from Murfreesborough, writes the Editor of the Louisville Journal, that Mr. Polk will be doubly defeated at the election in August, and that the Legislature, and consequently the United States Senators, will be thoroughly Whig.

Doctors differ.—When General Jackson took leave of public life he said, "I leave this great country prosperous and happy." Mr. Van Buren, who immediately succeeded him, in a recent letter to the Loco Foco members of the New York Legislature, speaks of "the extensive and universally conceded embarrassments" by which he was surrounded when he became President. Now, which is right, Doctor Jackson or Martin Van Buren?

One must be wrong, which is it?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

☞ The Tallahassee *Star* states that Willis Alston, who killed Gen. Leigh Reid, in April last, and who has been closely confined in Jail since that period, was brought up under a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before Justices Hillyard, Brown and Lee, and, after a patient hearing of the case, and mature deliberation, was admitted to bail.—The bond for his appearance at Court was fixed at $10,000.

A Windfall.—It is said that one of our stevedores, a poor and respectable man, received a letter from England by the last steamship, informing him that there was awaiting his order a legacy of £300 sterling, with the accumulated interest of 36 years. The *fortune*-ate individual is about sixty years of age, and passed the best portion of his life on ship board, enduring the hardship of a sea-faring life. He has of late years been well known as a stevedore of industrious habits, and a hard working man.—*Salem Gaz.*

Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on him freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury.—Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders would have preserved it.

Giving up its Dead.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired yesterday by the U. S. vessels in port, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river and bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Jones, who threw herself off James' Slip, on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were bodies of men unknown.—*N. Y. Tatler.*

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars, enclosed in an anonymous letter, postmarked New York, June 9. The writer states the same to be "for duties long due."—The amount has been placed in the Treasury.

Advertising is the crying motto of the age—Advertise, if you want to get rich; advertise, if you want to recover lost property; advertise if you want to arrest a felon; advertise if you want to be known abroad: advertise if you want a wife, and—you'll be sure to get one. A gentleman in this city, tells us he has made his fortune, within a few years, by advertising; and he has now called at our office to make arrangements for three hundred dollars' worth of advertising during the coming season.—*N. E. W. Review.*

What a Wag!—The "Lynchburg Republican" says, that Gen. *Jackson's* Administration "is sufficient alone to entitle him to the gratitude of every man, who duly appreciates good Government!"

MARRIED

In Wadesborough, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Geer, Dr. WM. P. JENNINGS, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Alex. King.

DIED

In Cabarrus county, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. CATHARINE C. COCHRAN, consort of Joseph Cochran, aged 34 years and six months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Pleasant Grove Camp Ground, in this county, commencing on the 11th of August, and terminating on the 16th.

June 23, 1841.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of July, 1841.

A—Elias Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Miss Eliza B. Alexander 2.

B—Thos. Brown, (miner,) Steph'n Ballen, Geo. Baker, Thos. Blanchard, Danl. Bottis, I. F. Brant, G. W. Burr, Mrs. C. Byrum, Austin Blake, John Brown, Jno. Buckhannon 2, Moses Beaty, Humphrey Biddle.

C—Joel Cherry, Job Cannon, Wm. Carson, jun., Jno. Caldwell, G. A. Calhoun 2, Jno. Campbell, sen. Miss E. Corks, R. C. Carson.

D—S. A. Davis, F. Davidson, Jas. R. Daniel, Abram Davis, Biddy Dickins.

E—Jno. McW. Erwin, Walter W. Evans.

G—J. B. Griffith, Mich'l. Gibony, Nancy Gage.

H—Jno. Howell, D. C. Haynes, T. J. Holton, I. Henderson, Jno. Hawkins, Wm. Hutson, A. Henderson, D. Hyatt, A. Hipp, Jas. Hunter, R. B. Hayes, Miss H. Henderson, Wm. F. Hodge, Jno. S. Hoven.

I & J—Jos. H. Irwin, Jno. Johnson, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Jones 2, Mary Johnson, Jas. Johnson.

K—Hugh Keenan.

L—Jane Lemond, Jno. Leach, C. Leonard, M. Lemonds, Danl. Ledwell.

M—Jno. M. McNeely, E. F. McCord, Jno. H. McCord, Jas. Millwee, Miss S. McCorkle, Jas. McCombs, D. McLaughlin, Henry Martin & Co., R. G. Moore, Mr. McGinnis 2, Miss M. J. Montgomery, Thos. B. McKee, Jas. McCrackin, Wm. McCauly, C. Moore.

N—Capt. W. Neely 2, Jas. Neil, Jno. S. Nichols.

O—Sam Orr.

P—Stephen Plummer, W. G. Philips, Wm. Phillips, John Pennerthy, Jno. Penman, Ira Parks, Margt. T. Park.

R—Wm. Roberts, A. Robison, Robison & Co., [illegible].

S—Mrs. Jane Simpson 2, A. Starrt, Miss M. N. Sample, G. B. Sample 2, R. Smith.

T—F. F. Turner, Jno. Thompson, Geo. Todd, S. E. Turner, Margt. Thompson 2, Mary Taylor, Wm. Tucker, C. A. Torrie, Mr. Todd, N. Tradinnick, Jas Thompson.

W—Wm. Walker, Jno. Walker, Esq., Jno. Williamson, Miss M. J. Washington, E. C. Wilson, R. Weaver, Jas. Wolf, G. C. Wolf, Robt. L. Walker, J. H. Wilson, F. W. Ward.

[illegible] B. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS *for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

ODE—TO THE PRESS.

As breaks the sun o'er ocean's gloom,
And lights the dark and frowning sea—
While the frail bark, escaped its doom
Again sails onward fast and free—
So the dark world beneath thy light,
Sprung up in intellectual might.

The pride, the pomp, the power of kings,
Faded like mist before thy ray;
And man perceived those mighty things
Dwindle to atoms, even as they—
While o'er the earth a spirit went,
With voice and eye all eloquent.

The nations heard its voice, and all
The populous millions of earth's slaves
Re-echoed, with glad shout, the call
Of Freedom—standing o'er the graves
Of uncrowned kings, unmitred popes,
And all that crushed man's brightest hopes.

No more the emancipated world
Bowed 'neath the despot's iron rod;
The tyrant from his throne was hurled—
Man, slave no more, assumed the god—
And genius with her arts sublime,
Gilded the wings of passing time!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

NARRATIVE OF SERGEANT EVERHEART.

A SCRAP OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I have often heard it said that the men of the revolution were a *peculiar* class.—One thing is evident, they were eminently fitted for the work which providence had assigned them. They are now nearly extinct, and many of the interesting facts which occurred in their eventful history have passed away. Could these *facts* touching their noble bearing, and personal bravery be gathered up, and thrown into a separate volume, succeeding generations would read it with *profitable* delight. Every attempt to rescue from oblivion, interesting passages of those times, should be encouraged.

The writer of this sketch was well acquainted with Sergeant Everheart. I have ridden with him, and marked the superiority of his horsemanship. I have conversed with him, and noticed the strong vein of common sense which ran through his remarks. He was a German, rather above the ordinary size, and seemed formed for strength, and activity. When I knew him, he was a truly pious Local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and *such* he lived, and died.

The substance of what I am about to relate was communicated to a brother minister by Father Everheart himself; and from him I received it. I think from the impression made on my mind that the facts may be safely relied upon as substantially correct.

The Sergeant belonged to Col. Washington's troop of horse; and a *braver* man never backed a steed or drew a sword in the cause of *liberty*. In an enterprise that required despatch he was usually selected; and riding a horse of noble powers, his common course was to dart into the thickest of the fight, fearless alike of limb, and of life. He had received *seventeen* sabre wounds; and these were the *shining* marks of his valorous deeds.

The incident which I am about to relate took place in a rencounter between *Tarlton* and *Washington*. On the evening of the day before the battle, Col. Washington and others of his staff were seen examining with critical exactness the circumjacent grounds. They were in council, and preparing for the worst; for the British army was not far distant, and a contest was anticipated.

After the officers had dispersed, Col. Washington rode up to his brave troop, and calling Sergeant Everheart by name, communicated to him the following facts and orders. "Sergeant, we have learned from pretty good authority that the enemy intends making an attack upon us before day in the morning. Now I wish you to select seventeen men and take you station at the blacksmith shop on the main road, and do your best to throw their van guard into confusion. Keep them back if you can until day dawns, and we shall be ready to meet them. The Sergeant bowed assent, and wheeling off respectfully from his superior in office, soon began to adjust himself to the task assigned him. The men were presently selected. One small difficulty, however occurred in the selection. The number designed was seventeen, but eighteen had volunteered. A trooper leaping from his horse, and snatching up a chip from the ground, cried out to his contending comrade, "*wet or dry.*" The case being thus decided, off they started with Everheart at their head, to their position at the blacksmith's shop.

The night was rather dark; and the little band waited in silence and breathless anxiety for the approach of the enemy. At length before the day began to dawn, the noise of the clattering scabbards, and prancing hoofs of the advancing cavalry was heard in the distance. On they came, not suspecting that it would be necessary for them either to *face* or *feel* a broad sword until they had reached the plain. All of a sudden, the Sergeant gave the word of command, in his half German and half English style, "*Sharge, sharge!*" and in an instant the van guard was thrown into confusion. In the scuffle, a British trooper was cut off from his associates and supposing himself surrounded by the Americans, cried most lustily for "quarter, quarter." The Sergeant's reply was, "Yes, *quarter him. Remember Monck's Korner.*" The fellow, however, made his escape.

It was thought [illegible] not to push the matter too far lest the [illegible] of their numbers should be discovered. But as daylight had not appeared, Everheart concluded that by retreating to his position and awaiting their return, he could give them another brush. He did so, and the enemy advanced in good order, sword in hand. The directions were, "*Now, my brave boys, wen I dosh gif de word, sharge, den every one of you must begin to yelp and howl just like de Indians, and dat will frighten de hosses so dat dey will run off wid de riders.*"

The sagacious calculation of the Sergeant was verified to the letter. The discordant notes of so many voices frightened the chargers worse than the roar of cannon. The men were willing to obey their officers; but the *horses* would not obey the men. They snorted, and bounded, and ran; whilst the Sergeant and his company pounced upon them with almost the impetuosity of a storm. Forgetting the smallness of their numbers, they thought themselves for the moment, enough for a *host* of *red coats*, and they were hurried on until they got into difficulties. A trooper of the Sergeant's band was so severely wounded under the right arm that when he raised it, the blood spouted out like water from a fountain! "Fall pack, fall pack," cried Everheart to his brave associate. This he declared most solemnly he would never do, while he had a *drop* in his veins.

Day by this time had dawned fully; and the Sergeant having led the way for his brethren in arms, soon found himself hemmed in on every side by overwhelming numbers. Utterly unable to extricate himself, he reluctantly sung out for "quarters." The reply was, (quoting his own words) "*Yes, quarter him.*" "Finding that I vas to haf no quarter, I reighed up *old "bald face*" gafe him de spur, and while de prost sords came down upon my heat like trumsticks, I cut a lane trough de whole pritish line, and just as I vas about to be free agin, mine balt-horse vas shot from unter me and down I came." At this juncture a British subaltern stepped up, and saluted him with, "how are you, Sergeant Everheart?" You see how I am all blood and wounts.—"Where is your bald horse?"—You shot him just now, or you would not see me here. "Well that bald horse gave me the greatest chase I ever had in my life." The way of it was this. The officer some time before had climbed a pine tree that he might take an observation.—The Sergeant happened to be in the top of another some distance off, for the same purpose! and having espied the red coat, he hastened down as quick as he could, and took after him. The other, however, had got the start. It was a hard chase; the Sergeant could easily have shot him, but this he would not do; his only object was to maim him, that he might bring him in a prisoner of war. Now, the Sergeant was at his heels, and reaching over to strike his sword arm. Then again the Englishman would give his horse the spur and slip away from him. The chase continued until our hero ran within gun-shot of the British army. *This* was the man to whom the Sergeant was committed in custody.—In the mean while, Col. Tarlton stepped up to them. This, said the officer, is Col. Tarlton. The Sergeant strutted like a game fowl, and replied, "This is Sergeant Everheart!"—being determined to introduce himself, as the officer had failed to do so. Tarlton seemed diverted at his spunk, and looking the Sergeant in the face, asked—"Do you think that Washington will fight me?" This was almost too much to be borne; he put his arms a-kimbo, and giving the Colonel a glance of his eye, now fired with indignation, he replied with peculiar emphasis, "*Fight you, sir; fight you, sir!*" making a significient pause, and tossing up his head. "Would you fight me?" was the next question. Quick as thought he answered, "*mine Got give me mine sord, and I fight you now.*"

Soon after this interview the battle commenced. The American horse with an enthusiasm that the love of liberty alone can inspire, presently turned the fate of the day. Clouds of dust were seen rising at a distance. The Sergeant and his attendant were sitting on a large log, which had fallen across the road, when the question was asked. "What does all that mean?"—"Mean," said Everheart, "*Why it means Washington is giffin it to him, and I am glat of it.*" Down they came like the rush of a tornado, and as they neared the spot where the two were sitting, the officer remarked, "we must get up, or they will be over us." "You may, if you choose, but I shant." Finally, the Sergeant was left alone, his keeper having fled for safety.—It was manifest they would be over the log, but Everheart had formed his plan which was to lay himself lengthwise under its projecting side so that they might pass over him, without observing, or doing him injury. It so happened that some one dropped a pistol near the spot of the Sergeant's retreat, he extended his hand and seized it; but did not know whether it was loaded or not. Just at that moment, a British horseman rode up to the log. The Sergeant started up from his horizontal position, and pointing the pistol at his breast, cried out, "*tilliver, or you are a tead man.*"—No sooner said than done; the horseman dismounted, yielding his place to the Sergeant, who rode of in triumph, and joined his fellows, and then fought the battle out.

This soldier of the revolution, finally became a soldier of the cross; and having settled in Middletown Valley, Md., he there spent the balance of his days. The last time I saw him, was at a Camp Meeting, not far from his residence. He was then old and feeble, but happy in God his Redeemer. Once, and only once during our exercises, did he attempt to officiate.—When he rose in the stand every eye was upon him, and having delivered his message with a feeble and tremulous voice, he took his seat, leaving nearly the whole audience in tears. It is pleasant for me to think of former associations. It is pleasanter still to contemplate the period when they shall all be renewed, never again to be marred by circumstances, disturbed by distance, or broken by death. "The ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads, they shall obtain joy and gladness; and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

J. B.

A Query in Grammar.—Where the seats in a school are so high that the children cannot reach the floor with their feet, and so narrow that they have to hold on with both hands, must not the verb "to sit" be an active verb?

Women that are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE FATAL ADVICE.

A Tale of the Stage Coach.

Two gentlemen and a female, travelling in a coach together, the latter in answer to a question that had been proposed to her, said; "I never drank any spirits till about three years ago, just after my youngest child was born."

She uttered this reply in a suppressed tone of voice and with evident emotion.

"You have been married, then?" said the English gentleman.

"Yes, sir," she replied; "I was married eight years since."

"Is your husband living?" he inquired.

"I suppose he is," said she; "I have not seen him for more than two years, and I do not know that he will ever come back again."

At this moment the old Dutchman shook his head; and the woman bowed down her face. Her bonnet concealed her features, but tears were falling upon her cloak. After a brief interval the Englishman resumed the conversation.

"I am fearful, said, he, "that you have a bad, perhaps an intemperate husband."

His remark seemed to summon her to the rescue; for what may be the nature of the domestic strife, foreign interference is seldom welcome by either party.

"No, sir," she replied, "I had as good a husband as ever lived, and there never was a more temperate man. He was a member of the Temperance society. My husband was a carpenter and worked as hard as any man, but he *never* took strong drink of any kind; and if I could say the same thing of myself, we never should have parted."

"How did you first contract this habit?" said he.

"After my last child was born," she replied, "I had a severe fever, and was brought very low. It seemed as though I never should recover my strength. Our doctor, who was a skilful old gentleman, said nothing would raise me so soon as a little brandy. My husband asked him if nothing else would do as well, and was opposed to my taking it. But the doctor insisted upon it. It was not pleasant at first, *but I soon began to relish it with sugar*, and after a month's trial, I got myself into such a state I could not live without it.—My husband was greatly distressed about it, and said he would not have it in the house. I then got it privately, and the habit got so strong upon me that I used to lie awake very often, thinking how good it would taste in the morning. I have often said, and say so now, that I would give the world, if it were mine, to be cured of this hankering after strong drink. At last my poor children—"

"Poor leetil children!" cried the Dutchman, as he brushed away a tear from his eye.

"My poor children," continued the woman, "began to suffer, and my husband became desperate. At one time, he would coax me; and after I had kept myself clear of it for a week or so he would make me a present, though he would poorly afford it. At another time when I could hold out no longer, and he returned and found nothing ready for dinner or supper, and the children crying, and his wife unfitted for every thing, he would talk very harshly, and threaten to leave me. I deserved it all," said she weeping bitterly; "I have thought if he should come back I would try to do better and leave it off, though I am afraid I should not be able to. I never thought he would really go away. He seemed, at last, to be giving the matter up. He let me go on pretty much as I pleased. He used to take the two elder children upon a Sunday, to meeting, and leave me at home, for I was ashamed to go there as folks had begun to take no notice of me. A few days before he went off he said very little to me, but seemed to be busy packing his chest. I thought this was done to scare me; so I took no notice of it. He finally put his chest upon a wheelbarrow; and wheeled it away. 'Goodbye, John,' said I, thinking he was not in earnest; and I was sure he was not when I saw him coming back in about an hour, without it. I told him he had made a short voyage of it. He said nothing—not a word—but took the children on his lap and kissed them and cried over them as if his heart would break.—His silence, and his taking on so worried me more than all his threats. Next morning he asked me take the three children and go with him to see his mother, who lived about a mile off. So I got ready.—We had an old dog that watched round the house. My husband patted the dog—'Good bye, Cæsar,' said he, and sobbed out loud as he said it. I then began to fear he was going; and, as I thought how kindly he had always used me and what a miserable wife I had been to him, I could not help shedding tears. But I said nothing, for I still thought he only wanted to try me. When we got to his mothers I saw his chest outside of the gate. We went in, and the old woman began to shed tears, but said not a word. I thought he meant to leave me. He looked at the clock, and said it was about time for the stage to come; and turning to me, he took my hand, but it was some time before he could speak.—At last mustering his feelings, 'Fanny!' said he, 'there is but one way to convince you that I am in earnest, and that is to leave you. I took you for better or for worse, but I did not take you for a drunkard, and I cannot live with you as such.—You have often said you was willing to part and could support yourself, if I would support the children, and you have agreed that they should live with their grandmother. I have sold my tools and some other matters, and raised a few pounds which I have place in her care, for their use; and, if God spares my life, they shall never want. When she writes me word that you have kept clear from this habit for six months, I will gladly come back, but never till then.' While he was speaking, the stage arrived and I saw him lashing on his chest. I then had no longer a doubt. He kissed the children and his mother, and rushed out of the house. I followed him to the door. 'O, dear John,' said I, 'do not go, John; do try me once more;' but he never looked back; and the stage was soon out of sight. He is a cruel, cold hearted man, said I, as I sat down on the threshold of the door. 'Fanny,' said his mother, as she sat wiping her eyes, 'will you abide by those words at the great judgment day?' 'No,' said I, after a short pause 'he is the kindest and best of husbands and fathers.' 'Then try, said she, 'kill the cruel habit and win back your happy fireside.' 'I will try,' said I; "and I have tried, but how poorly I have succeeded, every person acquainted with me, knows too well."

When the poor creature had finished her narrative, which bore irresistible marks of truth, in the very manner of its delivery, the Englishman gave her the most admirable counsel. The old Dutchman turned round and gazed upon her, while the tears trickled down his weather beaten features.

"Mine Got," he exclaimed, taking off his hat with an air of the deepest reverence, while he spake, "ven vil dere pe an end of dish accursed trade? Ven vil a pody leave off selling de fires of hell to hish neighbor in exchange for de poor leetle chillar's pread?"

RURAL ECONOMY.



AGRICULTURE AS A SCIENCE.

All knowledge is founded on experience; in the infancy of any art, experience is confined, and knowledge limited to a few particulars; but as arts are improved and extended a great number of facts become known, and the generalization of these, or the arrangement of them according to some leading principles, constitutes the theory, laws, or science of an art.

Agriculture, in common with other arts, may be practised without any knowledge of its theory; that is, established practices may be imitated; but in this case it must ever remain stationary. The mere routine practitioner cannot advance beyond the limits of his own particular experience, and neither derive instruction from such accidents as are favorable to his object, nor guard against a recurrence of such as are unfavorable.—He can have no resource for unseen events but ordinary expedients, while the man of science resorts to general principles—refers events to their true causes, and adopts his measures to meet every case.

The object of the art of agriculture is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth as are used by civilized man; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expenditure of means, in other words, profit. The result of the experience of mankind as to other objects may be conveyed to an enquiring mind in two ways: he may be instructed in the practical operations of the art, and their theory, or the reasons on which they are founded, laid down and explained to him as he goes along, or he may be first instructed in general principles, and then in the practices which flow from them.

The former mode is the natural and actual mode in which every art is acquired by such as have no recourse to books, and may be compared to the natural mode of acquiring a language without the study of its grammar. The latter mode is by much the more correct and effectual, and is calculated to enable an instructed agriculturist to proceed with the same kind of confidence and satisfaction in his practice, that a grammarian does in the use of language.—*Practical Farmer.*

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

TURNIPS.

Mr. Editor,—Not having failed to raise Turnips from summer or fall sowing, for 30 years, I have been astonished to hear of so many failures amongst planters, in a thing so easily made certain.

With many, I suppose the case is mere neglect or laziness. Such are not to be pitied, and it is fruitless labour to instruct them. But as there may be many others who labour earnestly and fail for want of experience I may confer a particular favour upon such, by giving them the results of my experience. My object has been not only to make sure a crop of Turnips but to make the lot of ground rich. For these two objects, in July I fence in the lot for the succeeding year; say one acre for every 10 cows to be penned. Cover the lot with litter. In the winter plough it up deeply.—Pen the shuck and straw intended for winter food for the cows, upon the lot, and feed them there through the winter. In March, plough up the lot again; and in May give it a third ploughing, and July a fourth. By this plan of following, the insects and weeds or grass are not only destroyed, but a moisture retained, so that a draught will not prevent a stand of turnips, scarcely ever. And to make it still more certain, you can divide the lot so as to make 3 sowings, thus having 3 chances to one for a crop. And then the first sowing will show its failure in time to sow again.

Of all the root crops for cows, I think turnips the most valuable, both as relates to the quantity produced from the ground and their convenience in using. In our climate there is no necessity for housing them, or to raise them, only as used. And if boiled with a little chopped corn or peas, there is no better food for milk cows. I have heard some persons talk of their giving a turnip flavor to milk and butter, where cows are fed upon turnips. If this be the fact my taste is insensible of it. Neither can any of my family discover such a flavor when our milk cows are fed upon turnips. We however generally boil them with kitchen slop and mix a little chopped grain with them.

J. D.

HARD TO BEAT.

Mr. Christopher Brooks, of *Nashville*, owns a cow which brought forth a fine healthy calf on the 5th of March, 1841, and on the 17th of the same month another equally vigorous. Both these calves dropped by the same cow in twelve days of each other, at the last account, were healthy and thriving well. If any body's cow can excel this in bringing calves in quick succession we would be pleased to know it.—*Agriculturist.*

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

At this season of the year cattle are very liable to be injured by taking into the stomach too much green, succulent food.—When this is the case the animal so affected becomes much swollen, and unless relief is afforded speedily, death ensues. From the violent fermentation, the stomach is enlarged by the gas thus generated, and if an animal recovers, it is frequently so much injured as to be little account afterwards.—Preventives are much to be preferred to remedies, however powerful they may be. Let cattle have what salt they will consume at all times, and they will not be liable scarcely to any disease, and particularly to hoven. Be sure the stock are all full before put on green clover, rye, or any very succulent grass. After being put on the best plan is not to take them off at all; for if they are absent from the pasture till they are empty and their appetites much sharpened, they will be apt to eat too much. It is dangerous to put cattle in clover fields, where there is no water; for after taking in a quantity of food, and being thirsty, when they get to water they are almost sure to drink so much as to produce the gas in such quantities as to hazard life. If the stock are turned off at all, let them have a plenty of straw or hay to eat and do not put them on when the clover is wet.—Those are amongst the most simple precautions, but they are sure in their effects.—The remedies are various, but some of the most simple and effectual we will mention. Veterinarians have a tube to enter the animals stomach, and let the gas escape; and we notice in a late publication, that relief has been experienced by the animal's mouth being prized open a short time. An experienced agriculturist speaks in the American Farmer of giving relief by pouring into the beast from a half pint to a pint of tar, in proportion to the age of the animal.

Practitioners frequently open the side between the rib and hip bone on the left side, and the gas thus escapes. We have known this operation often performed with a common pen knife, and the sufferer got up and did well. A pint of gin is said to be a sure cure, and strong pepper tea, we have known to answer a good purpose.—Our Shaker brethren in Kentucky, when they see a cow affected, have a chase after her till she becomes warm and relaxed, and the whole of the collection, we are told, breaks loose and she is well. We would think it a good remedy before the animal is too much exhausted. Pearlash dissolved in any kind of liquid is often recommended. We mention these different remedies that if one is not convenient, another may be tried. All haste is important after the symptoms of distress are manifested.—Every careful farmer looks after his stock often, that none suffer by negligence.—*Agriculturist.*

CUT WORM *vs.* CRICKET.

A discovery took place a few days ago, that was entirely new to us. One of our citizens observed that much of his corn was cut off immediately above the ground; and in many instances the blades drawn into small holes made in the ground near by.—The appearance of the mischief was so like that of the cut worm, that hostilities were immediately commenced for the purpose of destroying as many of those vile intruders as possible, by pursuing them into their retreats—dragging them out by violence, and executing them in a most cruel manner, without benefit of clergy, or even granting them a hearing in their own defence! But how great was the astonishment, when instead of the disgusting and savage cutworm, was found the unsuspected *Cricket*, that, like many other animals with more sagacity, who often annoy the community, had been committing depredations on the credit of others. The insect is not the ordinary black or brown cricket often seen in our fields; or at least if it is, it has not yet acquired its full growth or usual color; being smaller in size, and ash colored.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

GOOD CULTURE THE MOST PROFITABLE.

Land that is worth cultivating at all, is worth cultivating well. If, therefore, an individual finds himself in the possession of a farm which will reimburse the expense of good husbandry, he had better abandon it at once, for all experience teaches, that no man can afford to be a farmer under a system of bad husbandry. The earth was not made for thriftless, inefficient, or unskilful cultivation, nor will it yield to such its full increase.

No farmer should feel that he discharges his whole duty, unless the effect of his cultivation is to make his farm better every year. He may be sure that it is capable of an indefinite improvement, and his constant aim should be, to increase and multiply its resources and productive power.—The question should not be, whether fifty or an hundred dollars, judiciously expended in labor or otherwise, will add so much to the saleable value of his estate, but whether he can receive it back again with good interest. His mode of cultivation should not be based on any idea of the present or prospective value of his farm in the market, but on that of a permanent and continued possession from generation to generation; and that if he does not reap all the benefits himself, he is laying up a certain treasure for his decendants.—*New England Farmer.*

TO CURE GAPES IN CHICKENS.

Maj. Chandler, of Davidson, who is one of the most successful chicken growers of all the country, and who is a gentleman of very superior acquirements on most subjects, says the gapes can be prevented in young chickens by the following simple precaution:—Keep iron standing in vinegar, and put a little of the liquid in the food every few days. From the confidence we have in the Major's experience we are free to recommend the remedy.—*Agriculturist.*

☞ Professor Hall, one of the State Geologists of New York, narrowly escaped a lynching at Maysville, Ky. a few days since, in consequence of being mistaken by the people, (who did not understand for what purpose he was loitering about the suburbs of the town,) for an Abolitionist.

[illegible] PATENT
HYGEIAN MEDICINES.

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines [illegible]

For sale by
THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 12, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.
Type & Stereotype Foundry,
74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. [illegible]

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured [illegible]

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, [illegible]

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.
New York, February 25, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if encouraged, [illegible] in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal to be called the "OBSERVER." [illegible]

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticise freely [illegible] the action of the Federal Government, [illegible]

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. [illegible]

I throw out these proposals now, [illegible]

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.
Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water street, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, [illegible]

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, [illegible]

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, [illegible]

☞ George F. Nesbitt [illegible]

Agents are wanted for the following cities viz: Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

☞ Printers of Newspapers, who will publish the above [illegible]

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets. [illegible]
March 18, 1841.

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